

Daily Eagle

M. N. MURDOCK, Editor.

General Weyer announces a campaign of "blood" which, in telegraphy, is "...."

Judge Brewer at last has fame. The metropolitan newspapers are publishing portraits of his daughters.

Either in the hope of raising funds for his successor, or on purpose to get revenge, Mrs. Waller has decided to lecture.

The Sultan probably sighed with relief when he heard that it was Miss Barton and not Mrs. Lease who was coming.

The English are supposed to love their princes. Is the whole nation of Ashantee worth the life of Prince of Battenburg?

The next Populist national platform may be able to avoid nonsense. And without nonsense, the Populists might be dangerous.

Manderson of Nebraska, is a dark horse. Like too many of McKinley supporters, he is fervently for McKinley for one ballot.

That Wichita bicycle ghost story is said to be a "scorch." The rider, it will be remembered, is absent. May be he is scorching too.

Now the postoffice department means to collect letters from house to house. Pretty soon the department will insist on writing our letters for us.

There is a good deal of nonsense about paritan quarters. The people of Athens and Corinth used to fuss over which town had the finer moon.

Governor Morrill says the people of today will never know the sufferings of the denizens of early Kansas. Then Governor Morrill is enjoying himself?

President Cleveland will spend part of his summer on the Pacific coast. Will he manage to get out there about the time the Brewer commission reports?

It may be necessary to let the Venezuela matter quiet down. The great "international monetary conference" argument could not survive in such a storm.

Britain demands 50,000 ounces of gold from King Creophus. By English logic, now that the fever has killed Prince Henry, England should raise it to 75,000.

The condition of Queen Victoria's health is now affecting the bond market. The bond market is exceedingly kind in things it picks up to become excited over.

Russell Harrison and Mrs. McKee will render Tom Reed and Major McKinley any help within their power to keep Mrs. Dinnick out of the White House.

The gold reserve has crawled down below the \$50,000,000 mark. Cleveland declared in his message that this was dangerous. But no one seems to be frightened.

It may be unfair, but to the casual reader, that national committee on foreign affairs, appears to study all the time to say something that everybody already knows.

With a severe storm prostrating the telegraph wires on all sides, General Weyer led exceedingly well to lick the Cubans three times on the first day of his reign.

As Senator Baker predicts that neither McKinley nor Reed will be nominated, perhaps better shake the icicles off the Judge (Cleveland) boom and set it out in the sun.

Harrison says that Mrs. Dinnick is the only woman in the White House who knew enough to be silent when he wanted to be quiet. But she may be different as a wife.

Cy Lehard, Johnson and Tom Anderson all announce that they are for McKinley. Who will take care of Kansas if the convention should not nominate McKinley?

Kentucky is threatening to repeal the charter of the Southern Pacific railroad in that state. The Southern Pacific doesn't operate in Kentucky. Railroads are funny things.

Those in authority are now feeding the Venezuela crisis morphia. Of course they can put it to sleep. But some day the Monroe doctrine must be demonstrated with a war.

Her majesty's lawyers have been unable to find any statute under which Jameson can be tried. Kruger is not in favor of trying him either. He would hang him without a trial.

In the National Silver party convention Kansas is given 60 delegates while New York gets only 44. Kansas will have the 60 there, but it is doubtful if New York will get her 44 to St. Louis.

If the Populist party and the Free Silver party fuse on a national ticket, the Populist platform will be simply for silver. There will be no government ownership, sub-treasury warehouse, flat nonsense.

It may be that Turkey and Russia have formed an alliance. But the average citizen won't be going to believe there is a war until some man who has been in a battle returns and can show a wound to prove it.

Kansas—Say, Bill, it says here that the crew of the schooner were compelled to rig a jury mast. What's a jury mast? Mis-sourian—Why, anybody could tell you that. It's one of those big masts that it takes twelve men to put up.

A KANSAS GOLDBUG.

Gently, kindly, but seriously is the attention of our dear beloved contemporaries of the state again called to the silver trend of the times, in which connection they might recall, on their own hook, the Eagle's oft repeated prediction that the Republican national convention of 1896 would be confronted with that issue, and that Kansas was, and is, for silver without regard to party.

An old party barnacle, by the name of N. C. McFarland, who lives on money-interest, is out in the Topeka Capital warning the Republicans of Kansas against sending any man from this state to the national convention who might stand with western men for a silver plank in the platform. The sun of the corporation-parasite is setting, and the golding's day is well-nigh done. His monotonous chirp in the gathering twilight sounds lone-some. McFarland, who straddled the neck of the Republican party as long as he was able to ride, no doubt voices the gold-salaried sentiment of that corporation-owned town, and he may indeed, as is claimed, still be able to hold the cinch on Morrill, nevertheless he is but a rearguard of the St. John usurpation, a relic of a Kansas dynasty long since petered, save in Topeka. Politically McFarland is a Prohibitionist, professionally a collector of interest, financially a gold-monetist of the Wall street stripe, whose propaganda will awaken no response beyond the shores of the Shum-gumma.

Interest-money has been doubled in value, property of every description has shrunken one-half, the prices of products have dropped fifty per cent, labor is becoming the unrequited slave of interest-accumulating capital, business is stagnated, enterprise paralyzed, and despair is settling down, not only over the homes of the country but over whole communities, towns and states, under the efforts of the creditor and non-producer to enhance the value of his holdings by decreasing that of everything else through a restricted volume of money. And so we have the McFarland ilk, in Kansas, demanding through the public prints the ostracizing of any man found pleading his own rights or those of the people.

While the people constitute parties, and make their leaders, they do not own the one or control the other, except for brief intervals following political upheavals or downright revolutions. That the Eagle was right in its predictions that in the failure of a return of general prosperity the money issue was inevitable in the party conventions of '96, and that good times would be impossible with half the volume of money discarded, so we still believe and hold. The cloud of discontent, which then was no larger than a man's hand, is spreading out over the whole political sky, and the electrical flashes of indignation and of conscious wrong has become threatening. If not averted the storm will break and in such fury as shall sweep the old parties from their powerful moorings, leaving their floating wrecks less than encumbering debris. It is not necessary to refer to the rumbling resolution of inquiry in the German Reichstag of day before yesterday. The old ominous stir which is heard preceding the earthquake, is omnipresent—everywhere in our own land. The resolutions of the silver conference in the Eagle's dispatches yesterday from Washington is more than the heat-lightening of a silver-lined western cloud, as is the non-partisan protesting majority of the United States senate more than a handwriting on the political wall. Tariff talk, and the threatened wage of war over the trumped-up and far-away issues of the Transvaal and the Orinoco may also absorb the people, and pre-occupy the attention of the public, in which their hurt will, for a brief space, be forgotten, and their woe, for a time, go unheeded, but the ravaging outrage inflicted by monopolistic greed, whereby they were not only robbed of half the value of their possessions, but sought to be overwhelmed in helplessness, is not forgotten, and the day of final reckoning.

A HOPELESS CASE.

In cases of desperate disease doctors sometimes call to their aid desperate remedies; heroic treatment is the technical term, but it often transpires that the disease is of such a pernicious nature as to baffle the most astute and skillful physician and he is compelled to make final surrender to the grand reaper, death.

That political paradox, the Democratic party, is in a state of hopeless decline, and all the political doctors in the universe cannot save it. It is beyond the reach of experts and specialists, the grave is already yawning like a hungry monster for its victim. Twice has the life of this patient been prolonged by those quack nostrums,—anaesthetics—known as tariff-reform and retrenchment, but these were simply palliatives and can no longer be administered with any hope of beneficial effect. The disease in this instance is anæmia, of the most virulent type, and incurable.

The political doctors who look more to the fee than to the welfare of the patient, may at their coming Chicago conference, attempt the foolish experiment of young blood infusion into the impoverished sluggish veins of the effete old body politic, but may have sense enough by that time to desist, for the death-rattle will be in its throat, the banshee howling at the door and the undertaker gleefully chuckling over prospective funeral expenses.

HOW SHE ROBS KANSAS.

The Eagle a week or two since called the attention of its south Kansas and Oklahoma readers to the fact that an effort was being put forth by Kansas City to force the cancellation of the grain rate to Galveston, which rate was scheduled but a few months since, in response to a long and continued

appeal of the grain men of south Kansas, seconded by Galveston exporters and shippers. The distance to the gulf being exactly the same as that to Chicago the same rate per hundred pounds was asked. Last week the figures, which were furnished the Eagle by the ex-superintendent of the Galveston Elevator company, were published, showing that an extensive grain movement had set in to the gulf. Kansas City, whose graders, dockers and tollers had for years forced the routing of all southern Kansas grain products via Kansas City, have of late been raising a concerted howl against the Galveston rate. They at last succeeded in forcing a meeting of the traffic managers of twenty or thirty roads at St. Louis, which was held on the 20th inst. A majority of the roads represented at that meeting are east of the Missouri river, but which are interested in forcing all Kansas and Oklahoma grain east and north. Of this fact Kansas City has taken advantage. The case was, it seems, duly submitted on the date mentioned. Now for the result. A letter received by the editor of the Eagle, from Galveston, yesterday, under the date of January 21st, says that the writer had just been informed by a large exporter of grain, that an increased rate on Kansas corn had been put in, and that where the exporter had been warranted in paying the Kansas farmer 17½ and 18 cents per bushel last week, that now the best his buyers could do was to offer 14½ cents.

This being true it is damnable. It simply means a robber-tribute, by the Kansas producer, shipper and miller, to Kansas City elevators. It means that Kansas has become the victim of the city which she has built up and made strong. If it means anything else will somebody please explain. In the meantime we may be permitted to observe that three cents on every bushel of fifteen-cent corn raised in Kansas, paid as a tribute to Kansas City, to say nothing of her elevator tolls and steals, is a pretty high price for the privilege of being robbed.

DEAR DELAGOA BAY.

There is much sailing towards and more talk in Europe over Delagoa bay. Every question seems to have reached international importance of late and Delagoa is nobody seems to understand just what it is and what is involved. One day we are told that Cecil Rhodes was concerned in the project of an English syndicate to purchase from Portugal this point of vantage for the sum of \$50,000,000. Again this report is emphatically denied by the Portuguese minister at Paris, who asserts that his government will never sell this or any other part of its colonial holdings. Russia, Germany and France, it is known, would not calmly witness the transfer of this African bay to Great Britain. Yet it was positively announced last summer, on the occasion of the King of Portugal's visit to England in search of a loan, that the latter had made an offer for Delagoa bay.

Nothing came of the negotiations, but the attempt, made in advance of the Transvaal invasion, plainly indicates appreciation of the bay's value as the only road to the sea for the Boer republic without passing through British territory. That she sought its acquisition makes plain her desire to hem the Boers in upon every side. Whether this plan was due to a realization that she must some day face the other European powers on the question of absolute control in South Africa must remain in doubt, but it is at least significant that her offer to King Carlos was coincident with the birth of the Kafir mine sensation and the great influx of British subjects into the Boer territory in search of the hidden wealth which the Dutchmen did not covet.

POSTOFFICE REVENUES.

There are several new bills before congress for the regulation of the postal revenues, among others, two or three proposing to increase the postage on newspapers to that degree that the publishers could no longer pay the postage only by adding it to the subscription price. This would prove an unprofitable measure. The steamship subsidies and railway charges, added to the free delivery system and the franking privilege, have piled up a big deficiency. The report for the fiscal year last past shows that the postal revenues from all sources amounted to about \$7,000,000, and that the expenditures amounted to nearly \$87,000,000. This comparative statement exhibits an excess of expenditures over receipts of nearly \$10,000,000. The excess of expenditures for the previous year amounted to \$9,244,000. In comparing the two years, however, we omit the outstanding liabilities and the earnings of the subsidized Pacific railroads.

This result is a surprise. It is as unwelcome as it is unexpected. Those most competent to speak on the subject have long predicted that the postal service would be self-supporting within a short time. On the contrary the country is confronted with the stern fact that the government has increased its expenditures two and a half times as fast as the increase of its revenue from this source. It is difficult to comprehend how the expenditures of the department should run so far ahead of its revenue during the period which included the greater part of the world's fair, and especially when the panic of 1893 had taught the business world a severe and practical lesson in economy.

It is an unquestionable fact that the administration knew last year that it was running heavily behind in other directions. The fiscal year of 1896 should have been marked by economy at every point consistent with the efficiency of the service. But instead of this prudent course, a most extravagant policy seems to have been adopted in every branch of the postoffice department.

BAYARD'S BABY ACT.

Bayard's response to the proposed impeachment resolution is not very satisfactory to America, and it did not strengthen his case as is evident from the tone of the American press. It has been met by sneers and smiles of commiseration. The English papers even admit that had one of their plenipotentiaries or ambassadors given expression to such sentiments in a foreign country he would have been called down. If ever since the days of Ben Franklin, America stood in need of patriotic and discrete representatives abroad it is now. Especially do we not want a truckler at the English court. Bayard in his explanation virtually pleads guilty, but says he didn't expect to be found out. He declares that he did not know that a reporter was present when he denounced the American people as oftentimes violent, requiring a strong man to govern them. Bayard never was a loyal American, and he uttered what he and the world knew to be an untruth in declaring that Americans were violent. This is an accurate reflection of the man who publicly advocated secession in Delaware at the outbreak of the rebellion, and who for many years regarded a senatorial seat as the peculiar and inalienable right of the Bayard family. His defense of his vicious assault at Edinburgh upon the policy of protection is no defense, except so far as a virtual pleading of the "baby act" may be so designated. The body before which this speech was delivered, says Bayard, was non-political in character; no political canvass was pending or approaching in Great Britain at the time, and therefore no political interference could be construed; and in addition, he expressed merely his personal opinions, "formed after careful deliberation."

Bayard, in the absence of a recall, might well resign and come home, or rather resign and remain where he is, as it is given out that he proposes to take up his residence in England.

A BLANK CARTRIDGE.

Congress is unquestionably, at least its senate end, stirred up over the much-talked of Davis resolution affirming in somewhat a new light the much overworked Monroe doctrine. The resolution on its face comprehends an American primary or protectorate by the United States over the two continents. It is Pan-American with the handle of the pan in the hands of the United States. The resolution has a lot of whereases, but it also has a string, which seems to have been very generally overlooked. While it is an "up to date" Monroe doctrine, and abrest the experiences of 1896, it contains a clause which renders it as much of a bark as a bite. Davis loaded his cannon to the muzzle but not exactly with shot and shell. There is lots of powder and flash and terrific detonation but very little blood. The saving clause is in the body of the resolution itself and greatly limits and softens the enunciation. When it comes to territorial encroachment by any outside power it declares that "any case or instance as to which the United States shall deem such attempt to be dangerous to its peace or safety." With this most excellent and sensible proviso we are almost tempted to regard the resolution as being as harmless as a pistol without lock, stock or barrel. Stripped of all its whereases the resolution simply affirms the possession of the United States of the natural and inalienable right of self-protection and self-defense enjoyed by all other nations. Sifted down the Davis resolution is principally harmless buncombe and something for England to talk about and worry over.

THE MILLIENUM.

The agency or energy of electricity is the most wonderful of all the discoveries of the century. It is a universal force, all pervading and unlimited. It is concentrated by the engine and the dynamo, and transmitted by wire, but should its concentration and transmission be found possible by other less expensive means it would supply the labor of the world and man would be left to follow his own fancies.

Nikola Tesla, the eminent electrician, has written a letter on the advantages that would result provided "that the earth's electrical charge can be distributed and thereby electrical waves efficiently transmitted to any distance without the use of cables or wires." He also expresses a hope that this discovery may be made within the present year. It makes one dizzy to think of the possibility of such a discovery, but considering the incredible things which electricians have already accomplished it is scarcely safe to say that anything they propose, however visionary it may seem, is really impossible. A discovery or invention which would result in the transmission of electricity without wires would be rough on the wire works, but people generally could stand it with rare fortitude.

OLNEY GETS THE CREDIT.

When, in December, the explosion in the Venezuela matter came, the Eagle made the conjecture that the aggressive stand in that particular matter was Secretary Olney's and that the strong language used to Ambassador Bayard in which America was declared sovereign on this continent was Olney's language.

How far the Eagle was right is shown in Walter Wellman's explanation of the inside facts of the stand taken by this country in the matter. This Washington correspondent says: The true history of the rise of the new Monroe doctrine is interesting as well as important. Last April President Cleveland decided to take up the question of the Venezuela boundary dispute, to which his attention had been directed by a resolution of congress. At that time Judge Gresham was not in very good health, and was, besides, hard pressed with work; and as the preliminary stages of the Venezuelan investigation involved patient exami-

nation of a voluminous historical record, the president felt that Mr. Olney, then attorney general, had much more leisure for work of this sort than the secretary of state, and so the president decided to entrust the task to Mr. Olney. This was done about the middle of April. Secretary Gresham was shortly afterward taken ill and had to leave the city for a time. After returning to his desk he was stricken with his last illness. Judge Gresham died without knowing that the Venezuela case was under investigation. If he did know it his information concerning it did not come from the president. Mr. Cleveland was anxious Judge Gresham should not know anything about the matter at that time on account of the state of Mr. Gresham's health, though of course it would have been necessary to refer the matter to him after a time, had he lived.

Mr. Olney at once took up his study of the Venezuela boundary question and of the Monroe doctrine. He sent for all the papers relating to the Venezuela case and sat down, lawyer-like, to go through them. All available evidence was patiently searched, and Mr. Olney was not long in reaching a conclusion that England had pursued a high-handed and unjustifiable course toward Venezuela, relying wholly upon her superior military and naval strength. Nor was he long in reaching the additional conclusion that the spirit of the Monroe doctrine had been violated, and that if it were to be once admitted Great Britain had the right to seize territory in this hemisphere by force a principal vital to the safety of the United States would be lost. After Gresham's death and his appointment as secretary of state, Mr. Olney continued his labors. He took the historical data with him to his home at Falmouth, Mass., and during his summer vacation wrote the dispatch to Ambassador Bayard which has admittedly marked an epoch in American history. He consulted at various times with the president, and July 18 came to Washington and held a special meeting of the cabinet to consider the question. The dispatch to Bayard bore the date of July 29.

When President Cleveland turned over to Mr. Olney he did so without any instructions save the single order to find out what the facts were and where the right of the matter and the true interests of the United States lay. When Secretary Olney began his investigations he did not know where he was coming out. There was no preconceived policy. There was no deliberate intent to seize upon this dispute as a means of creating a stir in the world, or for the purpose of increasing the popularity of the administration. There was simply a determination to be guided by the facts and the need which might be found for protection of the interests of this country. The policy was worked out by Secretary Olney alone. It was his work, and not the president's. Nor was any part of the policy or the preparation of the case contributed by the late Secretary Gresham. Mr. Olney took the case at first hands, made it what it was amid many temptations to go farther, contented himself with going just far enough, was well supported by the president and cabinet and by the country as well. Having done the work and taken the responsibility, Mr. Olney should have the credit, too.

It is said that Foraker is getting ready to throw McKinley down after the first ballot and have Bushnell nominated for vice president. And yet it is possible for McKinley to be nominated without Ohio or Foraker.

ABOUT CANDIDATES.

No doubt that a majority of the talking Republicans of Kansas favor Governor McKinley as a candidate, but there is a large and aggressive force of Kansas Republicans who are favorable to Speaker Reed, and there is a respectable minority who are for Harrison or Allison, with, now and then, a few ardent supporters of Governor Morton. It is a question of good politics whether the Kansas delegation should go to the national convention instructed for any particular candidate. There are strong reasons for instructions and reasons equally strong against instructions. No candidate has a walk-away with the nomination in the St. Louis convention. There are no personal reasons why Kansas should stand solidly for any one of the candidates as against all the others.

Two great issues will divide parties in the presidential campaign this year—the currency and the tariff. The Champion is now as it has been for forty years, an advocate of the protective policy as against the revenue or free trade policy. Major McKinley is the representative of the extreme view of protectionism. The present Republican congress, led by Mr. Reed and Mr. Dingee, seems inclined to a much more moderate view of the tariff question than is taken by either Mr. McKinley or by those who advocate his claims because of his leadership of the protectionist forces when his tariff bill was pending.

It is far to judge of the temper of the party by the voice of the congress. It elected in 1894, there is more reason for the belief that protection will not be the sole issue this year. Kansas should send strong representative Republicans to the national convention who will not be there

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with their hands tied behind them, but with a courageous insight which shall enable them not only to voice the sentiment of the party as a whole, but to make the vote of Kansas an important factor in the convention. Neither the party nor the state can afford to lose opportunities for good by losing time in personal quarrels.—Atchison Champion.

A DOMINATING PERSONALITY.

Reed is the favorite son of the Republican party in New England. But he is something more.

In all sections of the country there are men who profess to be for this man or that man as candidates for the presidency, but who sincerely hope in their hearts that Reed may receive the nomination.

Reed has ardent admirers, not only in New York, the home of Morton, but also in Indiana, the home of Harrison; Iowa, the home of Allison, and Ohio, the home of McKinley. These states have given their local favorites a lukewarm and perfidious support, but Reed is, after all, their choice.

The plain truth is that Reed, at present, through the sheer force of his abilities, is the dominating personality of the Republican party. Even the support of a Quay does not seriously handicap his boom. Day by day it becomes more evident that the trend of events is bending very strongly toward the nomination of Reed at St. Louis.—Boston Daily Globe.

WESTERN KANSAS.

It is a difficult matter to draw the line between eastern Kansas and western Kansas. When the hot winds blow and the rain fails to fulfill its advertised performance, the newspapers and statements of Wichita, Newton, Emporia, Abilene and Salina, declare their sorrow for "western Kansas," and exhort everybody to remember that "we are in western Kansas."

But when the convention meets to nominate state officers, or the legislature assembles to elect a United States senator, the cry goes up from Wichita, Abilene, Emporia, Newton and Salina, "we western Kansas fellows must stand together. Vote for our man."

When the boom was in progress and western Kansas was the center toward which all roads converged, there was no abuse of western Kansas, but the critics to the east of us tried to get in at the end of the procession. When the slump came, they held up their hands and protested that they never did go much on western Kansas.

In about three years when the irrigated farms yield their hundreds of dollars per acre and the immense fields of wheat and corn in western Kansas put Kansas at the head of the producing states of the country, the fellows who now claim that they are in eastern Kansas will swear they never said it and tell the men of the valleys and prairies that "we did it."—Hutchinson News.

PICK-UP PINFRATHERS.

Miss Mary Quay, the eldest daughter of Senator Quay, will be married to Louis R. Davidson of Beaver, Pa., on Jan. 25.

The Sultan is said to be the greatest smoker in the world. He smokes constantly at meals and almost everywhere except in the mosque.

Cardinal Melchers' death, following closely upon those of Cardinals Peleho and Bonaparte, will keep alive the superstition that cardinals always die in threes.

Justice Wright, the English jurist, is rather eccentric in some of his ways. On his estate in Hampshire there is stuck upon an extraordinary notice board: "Trees passers will not be prosecuted."

General Charles A. Heckman, who died at Chernobyl, Pa., last week, was one of the most gallant officers of the war. He was wounded three times and had several horses shot from under him.

The armor of Afghanistan has been devoted considerable study to the subject of electricity, and has determined to personally superintend the fabrication of the electric lighting system into Kabul.

Dr. Melancthon Moore, who has just been elected president of the Hartford (Conn.) Medical society, was graduated from Yale in 1862, and was one of the leading surgeons in the Union army during the war.

Among the notable benefactions of John T. Spaulding, who died in Boston last week, was the education of Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb and blind girl, whose fame has become international. Some years ago he gave \$10,000 to seven young men employed at the United States hotel. The story of this was published all over the world and brought him bearing letters from even the Russian sloop.

John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer now in prison at Johannesburg, is a Yale boy. Cecil Rhodes heard of his work in the mine, and for him to Cape Town and asked for his terms. Hammond, who was well educated, when he was named \$100 per month, \$500 per year—and was retained when Rhodes took him up and engaged him for the British South Africa company.

His serene highness Prince Rangji-Jung-Wade, the new Austro-Hungarian candidate to this country, who arrived last week, was born in Paris in 1861. He has been Austrian counselor of legation

at Berne, Switzerland, for some time. He is a widower, his wife, born Countess de Caprioni, having died in 1871. The family is of Westphalian origin, but owes its princely title, created in 1830, to Bavaria.

Mark Twain continues to grow in popularity among the Australians. An admirer over there characterizes the American humorist as follows: "He has a thin, bony nose that sniffs the world as they filter through the heavy gray mists that lie beneath it, and follows the trail in all sorts of quaint and unexpected directions. His eyes twinkle from beneath the bushy eyebrows like a pair of merry stars seen through the boughs of an ever-hanging tree."

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

There are just 125 kind people at Cripple Creek and Victor.

Home-grown new tomatoes are on the market at Oklahoma City.

Kingfisher wants the convention which will select the national Republican delegates.

It is said that Leslie Niblack while east became badly tainted with the Olney presidential bid.

It is about time for the H. O. and G. to begin its great "beginning to build at once" act again.

B. F. Keppertick of Concord, in western Oklahoma, is advertising for his deaf and dumb son, who he thinks has been kidnapped.

If the eastern papers become too raw in their antagonism to new western states, Oklahoma will become unanimous for statehood.

Hoke Smith is not very popular in the west, but he is popular enough in the east to make the road for the free homes bill a mighty rocky one.

It is understood that if the government does bounce Nix, it will be useless for him to apply for the position of bellhop of Judge McKee's court.

Arthur Perry Danahoe is exhibiting a letter from Dennis Flynn in which Dennis says he will pass both the free homes and the statehood bill.

While visiting in Missouri recently, Henry Ferris, living near Guthrie, had a two-acre orchard stolen. The trees were taken up and carried away.

The Oklahoma City Republican claims that that color race war at Perry is only an excuse of the town's to close the schools until the taxes come in.

The Guthrie Leader claims that Reed has an iron-bound promise that Oklahoma's six delegates at St. Louis will be for him. Of course that isn't so.

Gerome, since coming to Oklahoma, has never broken loose and killed anybody. But Fort Supply is clear out of reach of that Perry correspondent.

The Purcell Register predicts that the Flynn bill will pass the house and go to the senate committee, where it will be so changed that its author won't know it.

Governor Stanford recently telegraphed to a St. Louis paper that the Oklahoma militia was ready. But so far the St. Louis paper has not ordered the militia out.

The Annapolis Bee thinks that the reason England is so fresh to him who knows Oklahoma is because the last legislature having repealed all of Oklahoma's marine laws.

The Texas papers are publishing a dispatch about a fight Bill Doolin has just had in the Chickasaw nation. It would be a joke if Bill Doolin had not been captured at all.

Reeling P. King of Stillwater, is writing a 29-page book on the tariff. The Oklahoma code doesn't prescribe a penalty for this, but the next legislature will remedy the matter.

The newspapers that are not of the same party as the county commissioners are now howling at the commissioners to let the printing to the lowest bidder. If their men were in they wouldn't howl that way.

Sporting men will find the "Police Gazette Sporting Annual" for 1896 the most useful and complete book of reference that has ever been published. Containing as it does the records and best performances in all branches of sport, a complete chronology for 1895, events of interest in athletics, aquatics, yachting, baseball, bicycling, cricket, tennis, football, golfing, and all kindred sports. A new departure is found in the individual record of every prominent pugilist now before the public, with a chronology of ring happenings and an array of data that will be interesting to those who follow the struggle of the fistic fraternity. The book is handsomely illustrated with portraits of champions and prominent sporting men.

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